

Beat: Technology

Securing the Healthcare Industry and Prevention is better than cure

By Check Point Software Technologies

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USPA NEWS - The healthcare industry, arguably one of the most technologically advanced considering the gadgets and devices now used to monitor health statistics and perform medical procedures, is ironically among the most “unhealthy” when it comes to network security.

The healthcare industry, arguably one of the most technologically advanced considering the gadgets and devices now used to monitor health statistics and perform medical procedures, is ironically among the most “unhealthy” when it comes to network security. Delegates attending the recent Healthcare Innovation Summit were told that medical records are being increasingly targeted by cybercriminals. Data from the US showed that 89% of healthcare institutions suffered a security breach and were twice more likely to be targeted than other organisations. Healthcare record theft increased a shocking 1100% this year with more than 100 million records compromised (<http://APO.af/7QqC3W>) worldwide. The biggest threat, says KPMG (<http://APO.af/sxtmTg>), comes from external attackers at 65% while malware tops the list of information security concerns.

But why is an industry with the technological ability to perform surgery on patients in other countries so sick when it comes to protecting information?

THE ANSWER IS MULTI-FACED-----

¢ Valuable data. Data collected and stored by hospitals and other organisations, such as medical aid schemes, is up to ten times more valuable to cybercriminals than credit card information. This is due to the sheer volume of information gathered about individuals and the fact that we’re seeing an increased shift to digital medical records which makes it easy to commit fraud and identity theft. Given the value of this data on the black market, cyber-attacks are becoming ever more sophisticated in their attempts to hack healthcare institutions.

¢ Ageing infrastructure. Hospitals are melting pots of outdated infrastructure, old operating systems and state-of-the-art medical technology, all communicating over the same networks. Often, hospitals take an “if it’s not broken, don’t fix it” approach to technology, so devices may not be patched with the latest software versions, for example. The problem, however, is that the system is very much broken. KPMG found that, in terms of technical capabilities, the healthcare industry is behind other industries when it comes to protecting infrastructure and information.

¢ Complex networks. The fact that so many different people, devices and departments need to access a medical institution’s records forces them to adopt open networks. Add to this the increasing number of Internet of Things and the myriad Internet-connected gadgets connecting to the network and it becomes difficult to secure and even more vulnerable to attack.

¢ No budget. Security spending in the healthcare industry is at times as little as one-tenth (<http://APO.af/sxtmTg>) of what other industries spend. When it comes to technology spending, a new MRI machine will likely win the budget lottery over security software.

¢ Easy targets. Ransomware is one of the biggest methods used by cybercriminals to gain access to medical data. This involves “kidnapping” the data and only releasing it once the hospital pays a ransom. Because medical organisations are generally dealing with crises, they need urgent access to their data and are more willing to pay the ransom to get back up and running as quickly as possible. Cybercriminals know this and are exploiting it.

¢ Lack of understanding and awareness. Although medical institutions are becoming more technologically centric, that’s not to say they’re focusing on technology and there’s a lack of understanding of what’s going on when it comes to cyber security. There needs to be an increased understanding of how to defend against attacks like ransomware, coupled with a bigger focus on educating staff and users on how to spot phishing attacks. People are, after all, the weakest link in the security chain.

PREVENTING IS BETTER THAN CURE-----

It sounds clichéd but, when it comes to security in any sector, prevention certainly is better than cure. In order to gain a holistic overview of the network, technology managers need to design the infrastructure from the bottom up, starting with the physical layer, comprising devices and other hardware, and working up to the application layer.-----

This multi-layered approach to security gives IT managers more visibility into the network so that they can see what data is coming into and leaving the network and can implement controls as required. For example, sensitive patient information can be encrypted as it traverses the network between devices, while less sensitive information, such as that collected by fitness devices, can be subject to

less stringent protection measures.-----

Education of staff members is also critical. They need to be able to identify hacks such as spear phishing and ransomware attempts so that they know not to click on malicious links and to alert the IT department to such attempts.

There also needs to be a general increase in awareness within the healthcare sector of the various methods used by cybercriminals to gain access to medical data. In many cases, medical institutions do not even know that they've been infiltrated purely because they don't know the warning signs. They need to take a more proactive approach to network security and understand how to prevent certain attacks. Security should not be reactive and should not be done just because organisations want to comply with legislation such as the Protection of Personal Information (POPI) Act. But unfortunately, this is the case in the healthcare industry and it's the reason why they are always one step behind the attackers. Rather, security should be about prevention and the desire to ensure the integrity of sensitive information. Source APO/Check Point Software Technologies Ltd

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